DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 124 216 52 IR 003 610

AUTHOR	Lucioli, Clara E.
TITLE	Trend Toward Partnership: A Study of State Institution and Public Library Cooperation in Ohio.
INSTITUTION	Ohio State Library, Columbus.
SPONS AGENCY	Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Feb 76
NOTE	51p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Corrective Institutions; Hospitals; Institutionalized Persons; *Institution Libraries; Interinstitutional Cooperation; Library Collections; *Library Cooperation; Library Extension; Library Networks; Library Planning; Library Role; Library Services; Personnel; *Public Libraries; State Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	*Ohio

ABSTRACT

A study of Ohio institutional library services and cooperation between such institutions and public libraries reports on library services in: institutions for the mentally ill and retarded, prisons, facilities for youthful offenders, and an orphanage. Profiles for 40 institutions include the institution's location, population, and client age range. Brief descriptions of library staff, collection, and cooperative activities are given. There are also comments on special features or activities of the institution or library. The narrative portion of the report discusses the need for cooperation between the public library and the institutions; the institution library covers its own special needs but must have a large general collection as a backup, and the public library needs the special knowledge available from local institutions so that it can more effectively serve people when they are released. recommendations are made for an expanded role for the state library in promoting cooperation between public and institutional libraries, particularly in the areas of regional cooperatives, finance, staff, leadership, planning, public relations, and providing audiovisual materials. (LS)

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TREND TOWARD PARTNERSHIP

A study of
STATE INSTITUTION
AND PUBLIC LIBRARY COOPERATION
IN OHIO

by CLARA E. LUCIOLI

The State Library of Ohio
65 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

FEBRUARY 1976 2

IR 003 610

This publication is supported in part by Federal Library Services and Construction Act Title I grant funds from the U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as administered by the Ohio State Library Board. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U. S. Office of Education or the State Library Board, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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March 15, 1976

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Introduction

In May 1975 the State Library Board adopted nineteen goals for library development, organized under the headings, "Improving Services in Local Libraries of All Types," "Developing Adequate Network and Backstopping Capabilities," and "Improving State Library Capability." Action at each of these three goal levels is important in providing library services to the some 32,000 men, women, and children in the institutions operated by the State of Ohio. "Library service to institutions" was identified as one of the ten programs of the State Library in a 1940 document reproduced in the photo montage in the State Library Board Room, but it was not until 1967, with the appointment of a Library Consultant for Institution Libraries, and the assistance of Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds, that the State Library's program for developing institution libraries moved into high gear.

Since 1968, the State Library Board has approved 57 grants, totaling some $427,000 for improvement of library services in state institutions. These grants, and the effective and sustained work of many persons, have assisted the institutions to develop library services, and have encouraged the commitment of institution resources to this program. In approving grants for library services in institutions in February 1975, the State Library Board raised questions on the nature of library services in the institutions, and the ways in which public libraries might provide services to institutionalized people, and the possibilities for expanded interlibrary cooperation in behalf of service to the institutionalized. The Board asked the State Library staff to develop plans for "a study of the accomplishments and potential of public library participation in the improvement of institutional library services with data on overlapping in collections and the costs of interchange of service."

The proposed study was discussed with the State Library Board's Advisory Committee for Institutional Library Services. In May 1975 that committee reiterated its priority, among others, for "increased attention to involvement of institution libraries with community libraries; and in areawide library organizations in a cooperative role." In September the committee reviewed a draft proposal for this study, and Miss Clara E. Lucioli, formerly head of professional services of the Cleveland Public Library, was engaged in November to undertake the study. Several questions were raised to Miss Lucioli as she began her work:

1. Is there unnecessary duplication of collections between institutions and public libraries in the local service areas?

2. What services have been made available to institutions by public or other libraries?

3. Can the public library adequately meet the needs of the institution population with its materials, services and programs?

4. What, if any, communication has, or is occurring between the public and the institution library? Who should initiate this communication?

5. What does the institution library have to offer the community library? Does the institution librarian participate in library groups, programs, that exist in the community? Has this person been invited to participate?

6. What kinds of programs ought the institution library be formulating to help residents become library users upon their return to the community?

7. Do the public libraries recognize the institution as a large and important "business" in their community? Have they addressed their services to the needs of the institution in the same way that they would welcome use by other large business institutions -- factories, banks, etc.?

8. What has been the experience of the institution library that has joined an MCC? Institution libraries and OVAL?

While the time and resources allocated by the State Library to Miss Lucioli for this study were limited, the following report should prove useful to the state departments which administer the institutions and their libraries, Ohioans who are planning the further development of interlibrary cooperation, and the State Library.

Joseph F. Shubert
State Librarian

March 15, 1976

I. THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY NEEDS THE COOPERATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Any study of the interaction of two public bodies must take into account the differences inherent in their political structures. The state institutions are caught up in a four-year syndrome wherein the leadership, budget, policies, clientele, treatment philosophy, and the facilities themselves may undergo radical change when newly-elected officials and their appointees and/or new legislation take hold. The departments which operate Ohio's facilities are responsible for the total care of some 33,000 wards, admitting them and discharging them at varying rates of speed; the size and complexity of these organizations make for slowness of decision and response to needs. The need for reading materials, information and reading guidance can easily be buried under the weight of bureaucracy. Library positions become vacant, remain unfilled, disappear, libraries close. In times of change, survival itself may be at stake: state institutions have no supportive constituency, a low priority with the public, and are subject to the debilitating effect of political pressures generated by ignorance and bad publicity. The prevailing attitude of the personnel in state institutions seems to be one of cautious pessimism as the pendulum swings back and forth between apathy and the cry for reform.

Public libraries have a much higher priority with the public, less political impact but a long tradition of service to a loyal, generally conservative clientele. Except in large urban centers, library users have not changed greatly although their demands have expanded to require more varied media and more efficient methods of service delivery. With the advent of federal LSCA grants and other funds, and the national trend toward the social responsibility of libraries to combat

illiteracy, public libraries have reached out to the so-called "special clientele" -- the handicapped, aged, disadvantaged and institutionalized. For the latter, the librarians have had to move into an unfamiliar world, cope with different patterns of behaviour, and break old habits of concern for the use and recovery of materials. Whether or not these outreach services have made a permanent impact on public library goals and will survive curtailment of funds remains to be seen. Generally, however, the attitudes of public librarians range from cautious optimism to enthusiastic support.[16] Eighty-one of Ohio's 249 public libraries have reported that they are now serving local, city, and county institutions, or are *willing* to do so.[7]

Often questioned is the possibility of unnecessary duplication of collections between institutions and public libraries in the local service areas. One can offer the school and public library situation as an analogy. Certain titles will be duplicated but taken as a whole the libraries, by the very nature of their clientele and purpose, will house different collections. No unnecessary duplication will exist: Each library must have what is appropriate to meet the needs and interests of its clientele and accommodate the ways in which the material is used.

Among the factors that make for a uniquely different type of library "inside" are the heavy interest in correctional institutions for law, vocational information, and self-help materials; the policy of stocking large quantities of paperbacks in multiple copies for discussion purposes in mental health institutions; and, the emphasis on audio-visual media for retarded and slow learners. Geographic location also makes a difference. In Ohio, the majority of institutions are located in rural or semi-rural areas. The residents in these institutions come, for the most part, from the largest cities in the state. Their libraries must reflect the residents' cultural

backgrounds, the preponderance of people with poor reading skills, the interests of their age and sex, and the educational and vocational training available. The nearest local public library, frequently underfinanced and understaffed, with a collection geared mainly to the interests of families and workers in a small community would be "hard put" to stretch its holdings to meet an institution's library needs.

The profiles of state institution libraries which follow testify to the relationship between the public and institution libraries, and underscore the need for cooperation between them. As Kathryn Wilmer wrote, "the two agencies can enhance each other in serving a special clientele... both collections [are] necessary."[16]

No library, however equipped to reach and satisfy its clientele, is wholly self-sufficient. Standards for correctional institution libraries make this clear. The institution library needs a back-up collection of at least 100,000 volumes.[2] The number and variety of interlibrary loans that have been generated by the populations of Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, Ohio Reformatory for Women, Lebanon Correctional Institution, Lima State Hospital, Marion Correctional Institution, Toledo Mental Health Center and others attest to the validity of this measurement of good service. Public and academic collections have been drawn upon by resourceful institution librarians, and interlibrary loan is the most frequently used means of cooperation.

Sometimes borrowing from public library collections has saved emergency situtations when the institution population has changed in age or type of service, such as the geriatric centers of institution libraries, caught without appropriate materials for the new clientele. Juvenile books, large print editions of adult books, and increased audio-visual materials (such as talking books) have been supplied largely by the local public, town, or district libraries, and the two regional libraries for braille and talking book materials. Unfortunately

there is such lack of communication in some of the large Mental Health and Mental Retardation Centers today that contacts with local libraries for materials and enrichment programs such as book talks, story telling and films for children and the aged are made only by nurses and social workers. The institution librarian, immobilized by lack of help, cannot function adequately as coordinator or sponsor of these activities that normally are vital elements in library programs.

The possible development of an audio-visual circuit within the Ohio Youth Commission libraries may be a practical solution to the problem of borrowing this type of material from public libraries. (See Cuyahoga Hills Boys' School profile) Neither institution nor public library can afford to stock films, tapes, recordings in sufficient quantity or lend them for an indefinite period. But through pooled collections within the department and in multicounty cooperatives these materials (so essential for use with poor readers among other reasons) could be made more universally available.

Probably no aspect of cooperation is more important than the achievement of identity with the profession. Not only does the librarian of Lima State Hospital operate within a cooperative organization of many libraries and draw upon each library for the specific resources that it can supply (see profile), but within the group he has the opportunity for professional growth through interaction that is otherwise lacking in an institution where he is only one of a kind. Keeping current in association with colleagues of related interests makes the difference between a career commitment and a sense of being at dead end.

II. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN USE WHAT THE INSTITUTION HAS TO OFFER

Perhaps the most challenging concern affecting long-range planning and the direction of public library outreach lies in the future of local facilities developed by county "648" Boards (Mental Health and Mental Retardation) and the new trends in finance which may affect the Ohio Youth Commission and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. These developments make possible the early return of people from institutions to their home communities.[10]

If county facilities, half-way houses, re-integration centers and the like proliferate, then librarians will join Donald Sager, Director of the Columbus and Franklin County Public Library, in his assertion that "the local library's first responsibility is to help the returnee bridge the gap between the institution and the community." Already the Stark County District Library has the core collection prepared for the new Stark County Attention Center and will provide that Center a new book interchange three times a year. This five-county rehabilitation center will serve juvenile offenders who will attend public schools while they live in the facility. Obviously, if this concept spreads to other counties, it will affect the size and number of OYC schools and camps.

Do the signs of change point to an end of the warehousing of human beings? Will state institutions be reduced to a manageable size and will *treatment* and *rehabilitation* become more than terms of cynicism? While we wait for answers whole populations of mentally retarded adults and children are shifted from one state center to another; reduced populations create deserted buildings on mental hospital grounds; and correctional facilities new and old, bulge with overcrowded populations. Whatever the outcome of the next round of legislation, the public

librarians can be certain that almost all residents of state institutions are released after confinement that averages from a few months to two years. "The goals of the institutions are moving away from the warehousing of community outcasts," observes Donald Sager. "The goals of the public library must also change unwanted people must be served." In spite of the need to recover 60 positions lost to budget cuts, Mr. Sager has placed top priority in his library on hiring a librarian to develop an institutions department. He asked, "How do you serve the people?" Workshops for public library and institution library staff have generat interaction and have put the "spotlight" on the poor image of the public library when institution clientele talk of life on the "outside." If society has rejecte these people the public library must bear its share of the responsibility.

Agnes Griffen makes the point that the institution library is but a "microco of the world of library service delivery systems. While the closed institution setting provides an exaggerated situation (everything is more closely linked so everything has more immediate impact upon each interdependent factor), it could s as a superb training ground for testing and refining the kind of people librarian ship desperately needs -- people who know how to fight for freedom to read agains all the subtle and not-so subtle pressures now threatening the right of people to know. Where better could we teach the *realities* of censorship, the necessity of political involvement and action and compromise, the requirements of strategic an tactical planning, the methods of developing services to meet *human* needs, than i the prison library."[4, p.506]

Certainly the public library staff need all the insight and help they can ge from their institution colleagues to help them relate well to those who have spen time on the "inside." There are fears, misconceptions and prejudices to be met and handled; in the operation of the library--its lending rules, materials select and information services. Susan Madden, Librarian of the Youth Service Center,

King County Public Library, Seattle, speaks from experience: "One of our original goals was to turn the kids on to their local libraries...it didn't work out quite as planned -- Some of the regulars returned and said that I'd lied, those libraries didn't have anything they wanted and the staff was afraid of them and just generally nasty. With strong rebuttal of that type we shifted our approach. Now we just push books and reading."[4, p.563]

Too often the record of the high per capita circulation of materials in an institution is dismissed as the result of a captive audience, instead of credited to the warm, informal atmosphere of the library where the mingling of trust, respect and affection characterize attitudes of clients toward the librarians. "If they take Dan (M.L.S.) from this library, I'll quit!" said one of the seasoned inmate assistants. Non-judgmental acceptance can be translated into new and attractive books, not worthy-but-dull cast-offs; "service" means conversation, listening, responsiveness -- not a collection of paperbacks dropped off at intervals. Concern for the person takes precedence over concern for the life of the book.

Many institution library programs could contribute ideas with carry-over values for the public library: the handling of cassette tapes; the technique of user counseling and referral to other libraries and agencies; the development of user advisory committees for materials selection; the use of film strips and correlated paperbacks to stimulate "rap" sessions; inexpensive and effective modernization of an old-fashioned reading room with paint and contact paper; the teaching of story telling to develop self-respect among troubled boys; the use of poetry as therapy. All these activities are led by institution library personnel.

The state institution is not a strange and foreign enclave upon the hill or on the edge of town; it is a large and important-local business, vital to the economy. Sometimes it is the area's largest employer. The public library has the rationale

to address its services to the local institution in the same way that it has traditionally worked with local schools, colleges and industries. Barriers can be broken down by frequent communication to build a sense of partnership so that the bridge to the helping resources of the home community may be travelled by thousands of people. Properly prepared and responsive whenever the opportunity arises, the public library can do its share to keep the traffic moving one-way.

III. THE STATE LIBRARY HOLDS THE KEY TO CHANGE: RECOMMENDATIONS

Cooperation takes place when money changes hands, the incentives provided by a relatively small amount of funding give testimony to the geometrically progressive influence of seed dollars. These dollars opened the doors of once isolated, closed communitites to admit the State Library consultant and they continue to support his advice and guidance. The policies of the State Library in using federal assistance funds "to compensate for different problems and variations of situation from one type of library to another, or different size library..." have direct bearing on the establishement of multicounty cooperatives. It is now time to followup the successful integration of Lima State Hospital Library as a full member of WORLDS (Western Ohio Regional Library), the use made by Lebanon of SWORL (Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries), the favorable attitudes of the administrators of COIN (Central Ohio Information Network), NORWELD (Northwestern Library District) and SOLO (Southeastern Ohio Library Organization) toward full membership of other institution libraries by promoting and funding the costs of their admission into the multicounty cooperatives. Services, now "informal," would be legitimized so the institution library can become an active part of a network. Legal barriers to membership in OVAL (Ohio Valley Area Libraries) and other area library service organizations when developed must be cleared up, if such barriers do exist. Provision for affiliate membership and its benefits are clearly stated by the director of OVAL in a policy statement and correspondence.[17] By April 1976 OVAL will have added to its staff an Extension Services Specialist who will strengthen contacts with health agencies and institutions.

The growing frequency of anti-intangibles tax editorials and the quiet but steady promotion of the Aronoff bill should hasten the planning of cooperative

library services. Several public library directors expressed a willingness to enter into contracts for extended services. The time is right to discuss ways to build into a state supported public library fund (replacing the classified personal property tax base) additional dollar grants to be allotted to city, county, or multicounty libraries for service contracts with state institutions and per capita grants for special services to state wards wherever housed. Built into such contracts must be ways to increase budgets for materials, and improve the methods of acquisition for institution libraries.

The chain of components that form the circle of institution library problems must be broken to halt the reinforcing effects of each deterrent. Staffing is a large problem, because inadequate people will never convince administrators of the value and role of the library within the institution program. Without adequate staff there will never be anything but "appallingly meager book and materials resources on which to build a program" and "relatively little identification with the library profession."[11] The State Library is in the position to help recruit appropriate staff. Some suggestions:

1. Use the able and resourceful people now operating libraries in some of the state institutions in "Peace Crops" visits to the graduate library schools, the undergraduate library programs and O.L.A. annual meetings. These people could tell the institution story and present it *realistically* to the profession. It is to the advantage of these libraries to fill their ranks with like-minded colleagues and build a strong corps of people who can support each other and raise the level of respect for the total program.

2. Explore the possibility of reinstating the fairly generous paid internship programs once operated by state departments. Three to six month's internships could interest work-study students. The Library Development Consultant for Institution Services could coordinate the program and deploy the interns to stable and well-organized sites.

3. Use Library Development Consultants as liaison between the public and institution libraries to encourage an exchange of visits, field trips and short in-service training sessions. The public library could deal with materials and techniques. The institution libraries could draw on the institution's specialists to speak on behavior and human needs, etc. Often a willingness is expressed but neither agency initiates communication. The consultants are in the best position to create the opportunity.

4. Develop publicity. A newsletter four times a year is needed to create an identity for institution libraries both internally and externally. Brochures are filed and are quickly dated -- more frequent reminders are necessary.

   The collecting of photographs, slides and publications characteristic of each insitution is slow work. Nevertheless it should be a continuing effort so that when workshops and conferences are held a graphic story can be displayed. The institutions could supply enough skilled artists to make both individual and composite displays effective.

Money and staff will improve cooperation. The third component for success is leadership. An excellent on-going relationship has been established with the directors of education in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and the Ohio Youth Commission but the situation with the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation is far less satisfactory.

The once strong support given by James Myers, formerly Activity Therapy Consultant at the headquarters office is greatly missed; each institution functions on its own with no clearly perceived objectives for the future; administrators seem to be caught in revolving doors, with a few exceptions. The libraries in their institutions are also making do from day to day. This is the time to plan a meeting to take place around November 1976, with the administrators, district managers and library staff of mental health and mental retardation centers to reexamine the place of the library in the light of changed policies and philosophies. More public library cooperation has taken place with these institutions than with other types; and such questions as the eventual reduction of population, the specializing in work with children and the aged, the use of community-based day care and treatment centers, should be related to the possibilities of bookmobile and other outreach services of the strongest and nearest library network. Public library representatives should be included in these meetings and some program content involving the librarians and, if possible, some patients from Toledo Mental Health Center or Woodside should be used to demonstrate the positive aspects of current work.

A more comprehensive workshop for all areas of institutional library services could well mark the 10th anniversary of the first conference held in Columbus in

1967 with emphasis on the progress made since that time and the defining of objectives for the next decade. By 1977, the standards for correctional institution libraries will have been revised; these and other measurement tools will be available. It should be recalled that in 1967 it was hardly practical to consider standards so far were the "libraries" of the time below them.

Two suggestions for additional members of the Advisory Council for Institutional Library Services are: The Director of the Columbus and Franklin County Library System and the Branch Librarian of the Brecksville Branch, Cuyahoga County Public Library. Franklin County has the largest concentration of state institutions within its boundaries and the library system is reorganizing. The Cuyahoga County system is strongly supportive of outreach, particularly with retardates.

In conclusion, the surveyer wishes to thank all the institution librarians and key personnel of state institutions -- administrators, directors of education, school principals, and district managers -- as well as librarians of public libraries and library systems for the time and consideration they gave to this study during on-site visits and interviews. She is most grateful to Joseph F. Shubert, State Librarian, for the opportunity to review the hopes and plans shared in the late 1960's, and to have the rewarding experience of seeing that many have been brought to life. One of the strongest that has been fully realized is the position of consultant for institution libraries. The everdeepening respect for Philip Koons -- his untiring persistence and effective guidance was evident throughout the study. In an atmosphere of change, and at times great uncertainty, he manages to have a cohesive spirit that maintains the morale of the institutions' librarians. With his generous assistance this report could not have been made.

Clara E. Lucioli
February 1976

IV. RESOURCE MATERIALS

1. Advisory Committee for Institution Library Services:
   Status Report and current developments. Drafts for Committee agenda. January 15, 1976.
   (Consultant's evaluations re use of LSCA grants to OYC and the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections.)

2. American Correctional Association
   Manual of correctional standards. Washington, D.C. The Association, 1966.
   (Chapter 31 - Library Services is currently in the process of revision and updating by The Association's Committee on Institution Libraries.)

3. The Communicator
   January-February, 1975 issue. Published monthly by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, 1944 Morse Road, Columbus, Ohio 43229.
   (This issue includes information re newly appointed Director and Deputy Director of the Department; The McKee decision; SLOMAC service at the Ohio Reformatory for women.)

4. Illinois Libraries: "Correctional Library Services." Springfield, Ill. vol. 56, no. 7, September, 1974.
   ("The main purpose of this issue is to bring together a variety of viewpoints about the philosophy of library service to prisoners along with articles describing actual service programs which can be used by interested librarians as models in planning their own service programs.")

5. INFORMATION
   A series of leaflets giving a brief history and describing the role, program and goals of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and each of its Divisions. Particular emphasis on local board and community responsibilities and programs. Published by the Department. Office of Communications, 2929 Kenny Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221. 1975.

6. Institution Library Services: a position in Ohio.
   Columbus, The State Library of Ohio, Rev. May 20, 1975.
   Mimeographed. 20p., appendices and maps.
   (Gives elements of successful programs and suggests priorities for future growth and development.)

7. Libraries for People with Handicaps: a directory of public library resources and services in Ohio. Columbus, The State Library of Ohio, 1974. 48p.
   (Includes description of resources and services for persons in local institutions.)

8. Library Services to Ohio Institutions: a report of a conference.
   Columbus, Ohio, September 13-14, 1967. Columbus, The State Library of Ohio, 1968. 51p.
   (The first conference sponsored by the State Library and the Advisory Council for Title IV-A LSCA.)

9. Lima State Hospital: Library materials selection policy, 1973. 4p. mimeographed.
(Well-developed, explicit statement. Some similarities and some differences with public library selection policies.)

10. Ohio Legislative Budget Office: informational memorandum, no. 26, Columbus, Ohio, May 2, 1975. 6p.
(Covers probable fiscal issues of the 1975 legislative session including issues in the field of Institutional programs and their relationship to community programs. Significant carry-over implication for 1976 and beyond.)

11. The Ohio Long Range Programs for Improvement of Library Services; Rev. May 13, 1975. Columbus, The State Library of Ohio, 1975 31p.
(Identifies users and potential users-32,000 in Ohio institutions; the problems related to institutional libraries; the goals for improving service.)

12. Ohio Youth Commission
Library Services. Columbus, Ohio Youth Commission, April 1974. 10p.
(Illustrated with photographs from O/C libraries. This pamphlet gives some basic information but is in need of revision for current personnel and organization.)

13. Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institution
Chicago, American Library Association, 1970. 25p.
(Compiled by the Hospital Library Standards Committee it includes objectives, services and collection standards for the Patients' Library, p. 12-15.)

14. The State Library of Ohio
The State Library Review; a report from The State Library of Ohio, 1974-75. Columbus, The State Library, 1975. 14p.
(Annual report covers all facets of the agency's role in library development.)

15. Suvak, Daniel
"Library service - Inside and Out; the realities of prison libraries." O.L.A. Bulletin, October, 1973. p. 8-9.

_____ Monthly report. Southern Ohio Correctional Facility Library. December, 1975.
Objective and valuable insight into the use of an outstanding prison library. Report includes statistics.)

16. Wilmer, Kathryn G.
Letter to Miss Lucioli, January 12, 1976.

17. Ohio Valley Area Libraries. Application for OVAL Affiliate Membership; Policy for Affiliate Members -- included in memorandum to nonpublic libraries in the OVAL area, March 3, 1976. Correspondence with health planning agencies.

V. PROFILES OF STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

A. Mental Health

1. ATHENS, MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
Athens, Ohio 45791
(Athens County)

POPULATION: 381 (Includes 100 MR) Census: 600 Age range: High School to aged; has school, has a geriatric center

Staff: One librarian - Library open 5 hrs. per day per week plus 1 evening part-time in library, part time on ward duty.

Collection: 2173 vol; 102 magazine subscriptions including duplicates, 86 AV. reported to State Library Consultant. 1976.

Cooperation: Borrows Collections from Nelsonville Public Library and its Branch in Athens; uses State Library and Ohio University Library for inter-library loans. Athens County School District Library (Nelsonville and 3 branches) has an annual income of $85,753, circulates 211,189 books, has a staff of 11 persons to serve county of 54,889 population. Book stock 83,891.

Comment: Librarian inherited a mess and a very old collection which she has weeded. Has made much progress. Institution and local cooperation is good and all that public library can afford. This institution is in the OVAL area but seems to have had no contract.

2. CAMBRIDGE MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER
Rt. 21 North
Cambridge 43725
(Guernsey County)

Population: 1180, Age range: 50% Adult, 30% elderly, 5% children, 15% youth.

Staff: One librarian. Library open 5 1/2 days per week.

Collection: 4200 vols; 47 magazines and newspapers. Much outdated material. Some funds in 1975 for books and newspapers.

Cooperation: Little beyond occasional interlibrary loan. Has taken patients on field trips to the public library. Raymond Mulhern of Southeastern Ohio Library Organization reported no contact with the institution - he understood it was recently converted to center for care of mental retarded patients. He suggested a primary contact with Guernsey County Public Library for deposit collections and film service. He characterized film service as "liberal" and indicated that 250 super-eight films were available for loan. He is in favor of an affiliate membership program open to institution libraries.

Comments: The institution is housed in a converted Army Hospital and has remodelling plans for geriatric patients. Some LSCA funds were allotted to the hospital in 1969 (a grant of $4,000) to modernize the collection. Both institution and library staff has been somewhat unresponsive to the need for funding and creative activity.

3. CLEVELAND PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE*

1708 Aiken Ave.
Cleveland 44109
(Cuyahoga County)

Population: 221 beds Census: 1949
Age range: youth to elderly
short term acutely ill cases
includes drug treatment center.

Staff: 2 librarians Library open 1 day per week.

Collection: Core collection of 1,500 general books of recreational interests plus large type and foreign language materials, six magazine subscriptions. Collection updated by frequent loans from departmental collection and the current use of new books. Losses are heavy, particularly in the drug treatment unit, but books seem to wander back from other agencies after several months.

Cooperation: Interloans for staff and special programs for patients are always possible. Because of limited hours, Cleveland Public Library staff participate when invited in programs sponsored by other hospital services such as the "neighboring" program. CPL staff arrange for talking book equipment and recordings for the print-handicapped and for group tours of the Main Library.

Comments: The Cleveland Public Library, through its Hospital and Institution Department, maintains a weekly service using 15 hours of staff time to do book cart rounds to every division of the hospital. The library room is open two hours on library day to serve staff and patients who have building privileges.

4. COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL*

1960 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43223
(Franklin County)

Population: 1,000
Age range: (15-24)9%
(25-64) 69%
(65+)22%

Staff: One librarian with M.L.S. degree and a volunteer four hours per week.

Collection - Has used a number of L.S.C.A. grants to strengthen resources, particularly in audio-visual equipment: filmstrips, tapes, records, large print books, all very popular with clientele. 90 magazine subscriptions and 15 newspapers are well-used. Book collection of 10,000 volumes needs considerable weeding.

Cooperation - There is very little time to enter into any co-operative arrangement and still maintain a heavy schedule of programs for the patients. Some interloan activity is carried on with S.L.O. and the occasional borrowing of films from local libraries. This library could use student interns from local colleges with undergraduate courses in library science. They would receive invaluable experience in helping to reshape the book collection, do story telling and lead discussions for an interesting and varied public.

Comments: Enormous institution served by one relatively new librarian who is greatly handicapped by recent change in policy which prohibits use of patients as workers or volunteers; consequently the librarian herself must keep the facility clean. Institution has always provided matching support for grants and a small budget for the library. Staff cutbacks hindered providing an assistant. Average length of stay for patients is 41 days but many are readmitted.

5. DAYTON MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

2335 Wayne Ave.
Dayton, Ohio 45420
(Montgomery County)

Population: 815 beds Census: 1,135
Age range: Adult and elderly
Has Geriatric Center

Staff: One librarian in Medical Library

Collection - Disbanded - books distributed to units.

Cooperation - None

Comments: Dayton Public Library holds an annual book sale on the grounds of the Dayton Mental Hospital and raised $14,000 last year. This money goes into the Dayton Public Library general fund and any books left over are given to the hospital. No service to it or to the Dayton Psychiatric Center for Children. People in these facilities are drawn from an 18-20 county area and the Public Library Director feels that the support of these facilities and their programs are the responsibility of the State of Ohio. Dayton Public Library spends from $30-$40,000 per year on other forms of outreach to the local population. This program may be jeopardized by rising costs and current overspending of income. His Children's Librarian will make an approach to the Children's Facility.

6. DAYTON CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

141 Firwood Drive
Dayton 45419
(Montgomery County)

Population: 70-80
Age range: 5-17

Staff: One teacher librarian

Collection - 2,000 volumes - school library supplied by Federal grants

Cooperation - Borrows films from public library - Dayton P.L. Coordinator of Children's Services and a Children's librarian from the closest branch will visit the facility. The principal would welcome story-telling and book talks.

7. FAIRHILL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER*
12200 Fairhill Road
Cleveland, 44120
(Cuyahoga County)

Population 145 Census: 1,532
Age range Varies-Adult
short term receiving hospital

Staff: None Library room always open-day and nights.

Collection - 1,400 volumes. 9 subscriptions to magazines.

Cooperation - Library was attractively furnished and staffed by volunteers from the Council of Jewish Womem. Cleveland Public Library staff members from its Hospital and Institutions Department spent five hours a week on the collection, helping and advising volunteers arranging for inter-loans and up-dating the collection and making ward visits. Recently the treatment program changed. Patients were permitted to use the facility as a drop-in center and were non-programmed. They were able to use their neighborhood libraries. Library is now open on a help-yourself basis with gift books. Volunteers have dropped out and Cleveland State Hospital librarian who was transferred there took another position.

8. FALLSVIEW MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
330 Broadway East
Cuyahoga Falls, 44222
(Summit County)

Population: 108 beds Census 1,752
Age range: Varies - adult short term receiving hospital

Staff: One person in charge

Collection - 1,335 volumes 10 subscriptions

Cooperation - The Fallsview Mental Health facility is only a few doors away from the Public Library. The latter provides for tours and welcomes patients indivually and in groups. They may register for library cards and borrow materials. The institution has cooperated with the library in providing speakers for such health programs as Family Crisis, Mental Health in the Family.

9. HAWTHORNDEN STATE HOSPITAL*

Sagamore Road
Box 305 Northfield 44067
(Summit County)

Population: 818
Age Range: 50% are 60+
Average stay over 60 days

Staff: One person serving as librarian, no patient workers or volunteers.

Collection - 7,000 vols. many of little value; 35 magazine subscriptions. 4 newspapers, No A-V. Somewhere on the grounds, still packed up, is the large collection of books from the Patients' Library of Cleveland State Hospital (closed). It may be a better collection than Hawthornden's. The present collection has some new titles here and there, but is largely outdated and dull. The librarian, however, manages to conduct a weekly book discussion group, a current-events group and provides material for a Great Books discussion group led by volunteers. She spends her own money on refreshments for these meetings.

Cooperation - The geriatrics unit has a separate library program and has received program help from the North field Branch of the Akron-Summit County Library. The Bookmobile and Institutions Department of the Akron-Summity County Library is willing to visit and advise the Hawthornden Librarian about weeding and invite her to participate in any departmental book meetings that she can attend. Dr. Fireman, the Administrator, is fairly new to the hospital but expressed great interest in cooperation and community involvement. He suggested that public libraries in the area could call upon his professional staff for mental health programs and subjects dealing with their specialities.

Comments: Here, too, the librarian must do a lot of housekeeping since only floors are cleaned. The library is managed by one person who may also be called upon to operate the medical library two afternoons a week. At present she processes any medical books received. Has no definite budget, received $35.00 for books in 1975. "May be allowed $300 per quarter for supplies and books in 1976." Receives 35 magazine subscriptions from I and E funds through the office of the Business Manager. The library seems quite isolated, unmarked, hard to find.

10. LONGVIEW STATE HOSPITAL*

6600 Paddock Road
Cincinnati, 45216
(Hamilton County)

Population: 1,500 including about 50 children in new facility
Age range: Usual spread

Staff: One librarian, No volunteers, no patient helpers (Librarian works actively in other Art and Hobby programs)

Collection - 8,000 volumes, 30-35 magazine subscriptions, 2 daily papers. Housed in large, very attractive rooms in Art and Hobby building. Has no budget, uses gift paper backs and donations. Sends requisitions for hard-backed books to Business offices when titles are in great demand - sometimes order is placed, sometimes not.

Cooperation - Cincinnati Public Library serves the geriatric patients on a one to one basis as shut-ins through its home-bound service. This is fortunate because these patients are housed in buildings directly across a main highway from the part of Longview where the library is housed. Cincinnati P.L. also sends staff from the Work with Exceptional Children's Division to make twice-a-month class visits to the children's unit. Picture book hours, puppet shows and loan of materials are included in the program. This too, is across another road and at some distance from the Art and Hobby building. Patients from these units do use the library, however, and special collections are shelved separately for them. LHS librarian would like to borrow films but cannot call for, use, and return within the CPL's 24 hour lending period.

Comments: Plans for extensive remodeling of the hospital are in the works. A large geriatrics center has been included. The part of the hospital presently occupied by the library and other activity therapies will be abandoned and facilities moved across the highway. Librarian is very pessimistic about the potential for library services -- can spend no time in book cart rounds, programs or any forms of outreach without more help. Complained about having to clean--no housekeeping work maintained. Had one LSCA grant to open the library in 1970.

11. MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL*
300 Erie St.
Massillon 44646
(Stark County)

Population: 1300
Age range: (15-24) 3%; (25-64) 60%
(65+) 37%

Staff: One librarian with M.L.S. degree - no patient workers or volunteers.

Collection - About 8,000 volumes; 43 magazine subscriptions, 13 newspapers, a popular record collection, paperbacks, posters and some film strips. Library is attractive and has ample space. Picture book collection seems well-used and appropriate.

Cooperation - Stark County District Library provides story hours for (the young patients) on a monthly basis and lends children's books when requested by the institution librarian. The Outreach Department of Stark County District Library makes direct loans of large print and other material to the Geriatrics Center. It shows films to patients there every other week. The cost of this operation is around $500 a year in staff time. There has been no loss of materials. The outreach program exists as an LSCA Project.

The Massillon State Hospital librarian has arranged for no formal interloan procedures, but provides interloans to the hospital through the use of her own library card.

Comments: Massillon's patients' library is one of the few with an identified materials budget (some $400 per quarter) Funds are derived from I and E. An LSCA grant in 1974 provided attractive shelving for the library, and books and AV Materials. The facility has a very large campus and has one of the largest mental health populations. With help and encouragement of more staffing the library could reach out beyond its present building for more comprehensive programs and service.

12. PORTSMOUTH RECEIVING HOSPITAL
25th and Elmwood Aves.
Portsmouth, 45662
(Scioto County)

Population: 90
Age range: Children 5%
(15-24) 15%;
(25-64) 60%
(65+) 20%

Staff: Part-time librarian; also in charge of education
one volunteer; part-time clerk

Collection - 2,700 volumes (mostly dated, worn out) 0 magazines, 8 newspapers, 36 records.

Cooperation - Participated in meeting with OVAL directors. Exposes patients, as they leave to OVAL's Mail-a-Book program Limited, if any, involvement with Portsmouth Public Library.

Comments: Received two grants in early part of Title IV-A LSCA program totalling $3,500. Nothing since to keep the library current. Library is attractive, housed in new building accessible to both in-patients and out-patients. Programs through the library include discussion groups, film programs, "poetry therapy."

13. TIFFIN STATE HOSPITAL*
Box 8, Tiffin 44883
(Seneca County)

Population: 300+160 young adult retarded
Age range: In mental health program (15-24) 17%; (25-64) 54% (65+) 29%

Staff: Recreation worker reassigned to library. Has one volunteer, no patient helpers.

Collection - Primarily recreational with little for the unexpected influx of retardates. About 3,000 volumes; 26 magazine subscriptions, 12 newspapers; 250+ records; 16 mm and 8 mm projector; record players.

Cooperation - Other than interloan activity no actual cooperation has taken place. Loans are made by Heidelberg College Library and the Tiffin Public Library. Helen Blood, director of the Tiffin Public Library is very busily involved in the building of a new library but took time to describe policies relating to Outreach Services. She indicated that Tiffin State Hospital could join NORWELD as a full member or Associate or could participate without joining in some services but not all. She noted her own suggestion to invite the T.S.H. librarian to join the Seneca Librarians' Council and to welcome patient groups to the new library. She also suggested using a "Welcome Wagon" leaflet at T.S.H. for local patients who were released from the institution. Miss Blood pointed out some of the problems she encounters with outreach: only a part-time worker for extension; schools without village libraries; shut-ins served by volunteers; exgension collections stolen; books returned from jail filthy; sheriff does not welcome service.

Comments: Tiffin S.H. has received two LSCA grants; 1974 ($3,020), 1975 ($2,200). This marked the first time that the institution has provided any funds for library service. The collection has improved; paper back collections are maintained in units. Service is being given to geriatric patients - the Hospital is slated to have some remodeling done and improved services to this age group. The staff is more involved in getting patients to the library. The librarian in charge is shedding other duties in recreation and has been an active participant in library workshops.

14. TOLEDO MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
930 S. Detroit Ave.
Toledo 43699

Population: 850
Age range: (15-24) 1%, (25-64) 75%
(65+) 24%

Staff: Supervisor of Patients Library Services; 3 staff members; volunteer.

Collection: 10,000 volumes (plus 2400 paperbacks); 75 magazine and newspaper subscriptions; 650 a-v items.

Cooperation: TMHC has exhibited every attempt to cooperate with the public library - meeting with P.L. people to discuss ways to cooperate. Provides contacts with Homebound Services to discharged patients; participates in workshops offered by the P.L.; heavy users of films from public library. Providing a library instruction program which includes field trips to public library.

Utilized field work students from the Department of Library and Information Services, The University of Toledo. Librarian on their Advisory Council. Consistently looking for ways to cooperate.

Comments: LSCA grants combined with institution support has generated a sophisticated library program here. Branch libraries in the Receiving Hospital and Geriatric Center; paperback collections on every ward; A-V Lab for presentation of variety of programs; program for illiterate patients; many of the traditional programs (music hour, discussion groups, puppet workshop in geriatrics, employee improvement film program).

Institution supportive. Librarian active participant in workshops, including recent Interlibrary Cooperation Institute, HELP workshop.

Librarian was member of SLO's Advisory Committee for Institution Libraries. Currently establishing some exchanges with public library to allay public libraries fears of patients; and public library's services that can be helpful to institutional employees.

15. WOODSIDE RECEIVING HOSPITAL*
800 Indianola Avenue
Youngstown, 44502
(Mahoning County)

Population: 145
Age range: (0-14)-1%;
(15-24) 25%
(25-64) 70%
(65+) 4%

Staff: No librarian as such but two Activity Therapy staff are assigned major responsibility. AT Director takes a positive and active role in the library. All are enthusiastic readers.

Collection: 1,400 volumes, 3 newspaper subscriptions, gift magazines, some audio-visual materials, particularly Argus communications film strips which accompany paperback books. There is also an unusually large pamphlet collection of consumer information. Major emphasis of all materials is self-help, responsibility for one's own behavior, involvement with others and the community. Major activity is using materials for "rap" sessions. Multiple copies are often purchased.

Cooperation: Excellent cooperation from the Youngstown and Mahoning County Library - paperbacks in good quantity from the Yo-Mah-Co-Co outreach project and hardbacks through YMCL's extension services. In beginning days of cooperation the selection by the public librarians was heavily fiction and old titles, but an opportunity see the Woodside Receiving Hospital staff in action and to understand the emphasis on personal development changed the outsiders' views on the goals of the institution.

The Youngstown and Mahoning County Public Library, through an interview with Robert Donahugh, reaffirmed its commitment to cooperate in every way possible with the institution. He and Mrs. Adams of Woodside were enthusiastic about trying the experiment suggested of registering local patients using their home addresses and providing them with a library card when they leave the hospital.

Comments: Library is located in the center of the Activity Therapy Department and the sign-in sheets indicate that it is the most popular area of the Department. A couple of small grants had a great impact on this institution. The library was relocated from a hallway to small quarters and now is the heart of the Activity Therapy area, part of a real community center.

B. Mental Retardation

1. APPLECREEK STATE INSTITUTE — Population: ? Had 1909 beds.
County Road
Box 148
Apple Creek, 44606
(Wayne County)

No reports from this institution except 538 books and 9 magazine subscriptions are listed in the Ohio Directory of Libraries for 1975. Some retardates have been moved to the former Cleveland State Hospital.

2. BROADVIEW CENTER FOR MENTALLY retarded
9543 Broadview Road
Broadview Heights, 44147
(Cuyahoga County)

See information appended in letter from Librarian of Brecksville Public Library.

3. COLUMBUS STATE INSTITUTE FOR MENTALLY RETARDED
1601 West Broad Street — Population: 1700
Columbus, 43223 — Age range: (6-12) 6%; (13-20) 37%
(Franklin County) (21-24) 19% (25-64) 38%

Staff: One librarian - primary function is to serve the school.

Collection: 5100 books; 36 magazines; 2 newspapers; & 500 A-V materials. LSCA grant of $2900 in 1975 provided additional A-V materials and equipment, helped enlarge the physical plant.

Cooperation: Limited to occasional inter-library loan, borrows some films from public library.

Comments: Recently a number of patients were transferred from CSI to the Tiffin Center. Population figures have not yet been adjusted. Librarian goes beyond her school library responsibilities to serve the entire institution. Recently learned signing to work with deaf children; active in workshop and puts what she has gleaned to work in new programs.

4. GALLIPOLIS STATE INSTITUTE
   Gallipolis, 45631 — Population: 2085 beds
   (Gallia County) — Census: 1729

   No reports from this institution.

5. ORIENT STATE INSTITUTE — Population: 115 beds
   Route 1 — Census: 842
   Orient, 43146 — Has hospital unit and school
   (Pickaway County)

   The institution reports holdings of 2,613 vols. and 25 magazine subscriptions but does not identify whether these are for patients or staff use.

C. Forensic Psychiatry

1. JUNCTION CITY TREATMENT CENTER
Box 3
Junction City, 43748
(Perry County)

Population: 30-80 Average: 38
Age range: (15-24) 35%;
(25-64) 65%

Staff: Staffed by 3 teachers with help of inmates.

Collection: About 2,000 vols. 9 magazines, 5 newspapers, some for A.V. items. Collections shows the life-giving effect of LSCA grants in 1971, 1972 and 1975 - totalling $6500.

Cooperation: Limited to inter-library loan with State Library.

Comments: A small institution whose future is somewhat in doubt, population declining. Library is ideally located, is attractive and easily accessible.

2. LIMA STATE HOSPITAL*
Drawer Q
Lima, 45802
(Allen County)

Population: 415
Age range: (15-24) 20%
(25-64) 72%
(64+) 8%

Staff: Librarian, 2 assistants, no residents or volunteers. Librarian classified as Librarian I - reports to Activity Therapy Director.

Collection: Uses a written book selection policy approved by the hospital administration. Has benefitted from L.S.C.A. grants totalling $15,600. Volumes number 9,000, mainly current titles; 24 magazine subscriptions plus multiple copies, 1 newspaper, more than 400 cassette tapes and a Wallensak tape reproducer to expand the collection for multiple copies. Has access to the multi-county film circuit and film strip collection.

Cooperation: Library is a full member of WORLDS, a multi-county library cooperative project and participates in all of its programs. Also uses SLO for interloans. WORLDS Director, Mrs. Schneider, stressed that benefits are mutual. Lima librarian brings a great deal to WORLDS meetings; he serves on the evaluation committee; Lima's extensive tape collection of music and the spoken word is available for loan. Lima uses WORLDS microfilm materials; gets direct interloan service from Ohio State University, the State Library and Lima Public Library. Uses the latter also for bibliographical information and for borrowing children's books.

Comments: Well-organized and managed library. Librarian works closely with advisory committee of community, staff and patient members. Has strong support of the institution, a budget of $18,280. Needs only relocation to larger quarters to expand services to full capacity.

Librarian has been an active participant in workshops, among the recent ones were: Interlibrary Cooperation Institute; Library Executive Development Seminar at Miami University. Has made good use of LSCA grants: 1970 ($3600); 1971 ($3000); 1972 ($4,000); 1975 ($5,000). Latter grants used to build the A-V collection which is heavily used throughout the institution. Circulation of materials runs from 3-4000 Items per month.

D. Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

1. CHILLICOTHE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Box 5500
Chillicothe, 45601
(Ross County)

PopulationL 1000

Staff: One librarian; corrections officer; 3 resident clerks; librarian newly on board at CCI.

Collection: Estimated at some 3000 volumes. 35 newspaper and magazine subscriptions. A few A-V materials.

Cooperation: None at present, though the atmosphere appears to be there, Librarian newly hired, after nearly 10 months with no librarian. Does utilize interlibrary loan.

Previous librarian had made contacts with public library, met with OVAL.

Comments: Library located at far end of compound, 2nd floor of school building. Needs some consistency of staffing. Previous librarian stayed 3-4 months. Institution generally has the older population. Library's collection is sorely out-of-touch with the needs and interests of the men.

Several LSCA grants have provided what little value there is. Currently able to expend a large grant for books now that a librarian has been hired.

Institution traded custody position to get librarian position. Generally supportive of the library. Potential there to develop a budget. Needs person to do it, and follow through.

2. LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Box 56
Lebanon, 45036
(Warren County)

Population: 1,900+
Age range: 16-30 (averaging about 20)

Staff: One librarian. 19 resident clerks (including law clerks).

Collection: 14,000+ volumes. 70 magazines. 15 newspapers. 400 A-V items, mostly cassette tapes. 10 carrels, wired. Circulation running around 11,000 per month.

Cooperation: LCI a member of SWORL, participating in the "Hot Line" reference service with Cincinnati and Hamilton County public libraries and delivery of books on interlibrary loan via UPS.

Comments: Library centrally located; easily accessible. Well used. LCI provides the most total hours of library service - about 90 per week. Library receives a very high rate of use; though in recent months classes (study halls) have been scheduled in there during a good part of the day. Supervision is not the librarian's responsibility for those in study hall. Continues to operate his book bindery. Gets a heavy use out of the collection that is there. Law collection is being moved into the library.

Lebanon early recipient of LSCA grants. Recently received $18,000 grant. Institution support limited, but some is there. Librarian original member of LSCA - Title IV-A Advisory Council.

Services to isolated areas provided.

3. LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Box 69
London, 43140
(Madison County)

Population: 1,600
Age range: (15-24) 30%
(25-64) 60%
(65+) 10%

Staff: One librarian; 3-4 resident clerks.

Collection: 12,000+ volumes; 56 magazine and newspaper subscriptions; no A-V materials. Circulation around 800 per month.

Cooperation: Institution librarian has visited libraries in area and borrows materials from them. No formal cooperation. Utilizes interlibrary loan with SLO (at one time very heavily, not so much now).

Comments: Library relocated about 1 1/2 years ago. Accessible. Not very attractive.

Number of grants ($26,000) have begun making a positive dent in the collection. Relocation to its own area (and out of the Chaplain's office) a positive move. Gained professional librarian position some three years ago. Present librarian is in his second year at LOCI.

4. MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
Box 57
Marion, 43302
(Marion County)

Population: 1,300
Age range: Most inmates in age grouping 24 - 60.

Staff: One librarian, four (4) clerks (residents). Librarian resigned November 29, 1975.

Collection: 8,000 volumes; 50 magazine and newspaper subscriptions; some 230 A-V items, mostly cassette tapes.

Cooperation: MCI has a formal agreement with Marion Public Library for information services; and indirectly, the institution can avail itself of COIN. The public library also provided deposit collections for awhile. Librarian, just recently resigned, participated in the Interlibrary Cooperation Institute presented by SLO in October, 1975. Overtures made to COIN to encourage the library's becoming a member. The Marion Public Library is willing to cooperate with the Marion Correctional facility when there is a librarian to deal with. Will send interloans for specific requests, but does not have enough copies of non-fiction titles to tie up books for a long period of time. Public Library has many problems -- skimpy staff for town service and open 68 1/2 hours a week. Much turnover of staff, always retraining. Cooperation was two-way when former librarian was able to lend some M.P.L. occult and Moslem bibliographies. Librarian disappointed that the Marion Correctional Administration has lost good librarians.

Comments: Library is centrally located - reasonably accessible - plenty of physical space. MCI is one of first prisons to request professional librarian position. Changeover of staff has been high - three in about three years. The institution has been reluctant to support its library. Several LSCA grants, combined with minimal matching funds, have helped improve the collection.

5. OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN*
Route 5, Box 2
Marysville, 43040
(Union County)

Population: 425 (women)
Age range: 18 and over
mostly between 22 - 26.

Staff: One part-time English teacher; three inmate clerks.

Collection: 8,000 volumes, 14 magazine subscriptions. Mixed quality. Some up-to-date and attractive, much that is obsolete. Needs weeding. Could use more personal development materials in paper and pamphlet form on adult easy-reading level. While teacher is interested and enthusiastic, she does not have time to stimulate those who are not in school program to use the resources.

Cooperation: Has SLOMAC equipment, but not in use. Once did a thriving volume in interloans. State Library Consultant to consider the removal of equipment if librarian is not appointed soon. Institution too remote from local libraries for good communication.

Comments: Five years ago the library moved into present attractive and accessible location but during this time four different people have had the library assignment. Has been difficult to establish any consistency - no programming or development of ways to motivate reading interests of any but high school and college students who have to use it. Recently the library was closed for lack of security staff.

6. OHIO STATE REFORMATORY
Box 778
Mansfield, 44901
(Richland County)

Population: 2,400
Age range: Younger offenders 18 - 31

Staff: None at present. Library closed past 6-8 months.

Collection: Nothing of value. Materials ripped off.

Cooperation: Cleveland Public Library under its Urban Services program provided a monthly visit to the Spanish-speaking residents. A spanish-speaking librarian conducted a film program, book talk, circulated Spanish language paperbacks and held a tutoring session for those who were illiterate in Spanish. This was done to create a bridge to the Spanish community in Cleveland to which most of the residents would return. The relationship with the Spanish Language branch of the CPL was maintained and the paroled or released men were channeled into its information service: housing, jobs, etc. upon return. While this program could be continued, the number of Spanish speaking residents at OSR has been considerably reduced.

The largest correctional institution in the state has the smallest library facility and probably the most inaccessible.

Comments: OSR purchased $1,000 worth of books with the help of the State Library Consultant. This was a matching requirement for an $18,000 LSCA grant. The latter has been withheld pending the appointment of a librarian. A position has been approved to begin January, 1976. The population continually asks for service and for the library to be available.

7. SOUTHERN OHIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*
Box 787
Lucasville, 45648
(Scioto County)

Population: 1,950
Maximum Security Institution
Age range: 26 (average)

Staff: One librarian, one corrections officer, 7-9 inmate clerks.

Collection: 24,200 volumes - new. Library organized in 1972. Well-selected and comprehensive. 8,000 paperbacks included. Newspapers from Ohio cities. 100+ magazine subscriptions. Assorted A-V materials. Microforms and A-V equipment.

Cooperation: Nothing on formal basis, though librarian is adept at utilizing all available resources: Portsmouth, P.L., Ohio University Branch; Portsmouth City Schools (for rental of films). The librarian participated in the Interlibrary Cooperation Institute in October, 1975. Received the Diana Vescelius Award from the OLA at Detroit meeting in 1975. Library is in the OVAL area and has applied for membership; has met with OVAL administrators. According to OVAL Director, formal action on Affiliate membership will be taken at next Board meeting. The policy for Affiliate membership at no fee gives the member no voting rights but includes the Newsletter communication; opportunity to attend meetings and workshops; possible tie-ins with Bookmobile service; Mail-A-Book program; and A-V resources. Negotiations will continue.

The SOCF librarian promptly followed up on the suggestion that contact be made with men about to be released to inform them of public library information services, etc. He wrote to the city librarians in the state, gathered the material, and gained approval from his administrator for exit interviews. His ability to inform the library profession and students through his papers in this field of library service should be encouraged as a means of recruiting. This excellent library should be by the Department for in-service training and orientation orientation of librarians newly assigned to other institutions.

Comments: SOCF's library was planned from the beginning with a sizeable investment of Department funds ($40,000) and several LSCA grants ($48,000) to develop the library. It has ample space which includes two conference rooms, one work room, and one office (latter used by the Education Dept.). In January a large area was partitioned off to house the Law Book collection.

E. Ohio Youth Commission

1. BUCKEYE YOUTH CENTER

2280 West Broad
Columbus, Ohio 43223
(Franklin County)

Population: 207 (43 girls, 164 boys)
Age range: Youthful offender - 13 - 18 years old (100%)

Staff: One librarian.

Collection: 1,436 volumes; one newspaper; irregular receipt of magazines, a few filmstrips. Access to a developing central collection of films in the Ohio Youth Commission.

Cooperation: Limited to some interlibrary loan with State Library, some borrowing of materials from local libraries.

Comments: Library located in school area - two remodeled large classrooms. BYC is co-educational, the only correctional institution in Ohio that is. The institution was opened in February, 1973. The institution has operated on a limited budget since opening. There was no capital outlay since BYC was built out of JDC. The library has struggled in its development. A couple of LSCA grants ($8,000) has helped build the book collection.

Useage by residents is good. The librarian works well with kids and staff, provides instruction in use of the library, has contact with Ohio Dominican's Library School for use of interns, has taken advantage of the libraries in the county for materials. Library shelving now being purchased for the library. Circulation of materials has been averaging about 300 items per month.

2. CUYAHOGA HILLS BOYS SCHOOL*

4321 Green Road
Warrensville Township, 44128
(Cuyahoga County)

Population: 200
Age range: 13 - 17 Junior - Senior H.S. Program

Staff: One accredited school librarian (MLS). Uses student assistants.

Collection: Current collection 4,500 volumes, 50% of no value, old gifts. Book donations invariably unsuitalbe and unusual. Have 40 magazine subscriptions and 8 newspapers. These materials and paperbacks are most popular with the boys. Institution is supportive of library service. Library is nice facility. Accessible during school hours. Received $5,500 grant for book purchase.

Cooperation: Librarian gains great support and encouragement from attendance at Cuyahoga County Library book meetings for school librarians. She shares book reviewing responsibilities in return for this opportunity. Wishes she could use the book-buying and processing facilities. OYC purchasing is very slow and cumbersome except for magazines. C.H.B.S. Librarian feels she has a lot to offer other librarians because of closer relationship to her clientele; has learned to motivate and challenge non-readers. Is willing to share her experiences. One problem related to cooperation has been the cost of borrowing films. She has an 8 mm projector but no films; even the cost of film catalog must come from her own pocket. Cannot use public library material because if lost, it must be paid for and the return of borrowed material is uncertain. Cannot create a repressive atmosphere.

Comments: As a result of our visit, the Cuyahoga County Library in a three-way telephone conference has agreed to work in the film loans through the nearest branch library and to follow through on the need for help with programs -- book talks, story telling and discussions led by a male librarian. The C.H.B.S. library will also be included in the distribution of posters and display materials. The Cuyahoga County Library is strengthening its outreach program and will call upon the institution librarian to participate in in-service training of staff.

3. FAIRFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Drawer B
Lancaster, 43130
(Fairfield County)

Population: 800
Age range: 15 - 18

Staff: One librarian. Uses student assistants.

Collection: 4,900 volumes (50% relevant); no magazine subscriptions; no newspapers. A-V materials will soon be included in library. In process of converting a room for A-V materials and usage.

Cooperation: No perceived cooperation in traditional sense. This librarian utilizes any and all resources she can find. Story-telling program has led some youngsters into their home libraries.

Comments: Library located in the school building - adequate facility.

Here is an institution that has something solid to offer to other libraries -- it's story-tellers. The institution is large. Boys not in school have very limited access to the library. Cottage collections, run by a library club of residents under librarian's direction, will be made available.

The collection has been ravaged by usage (good!) and by age (not so good!). Monthly circulation is around 500-600 per month. The institution has neglected support of the library.

Some LSCA grants have gone to FSB to improve the library ($11,685) since 1969. The library was relocated to its present quarters about 1 1/2 years ago.

4. INDIAN RIVER SCHOOL FOR BOYS*

2775 South Erie
Massillon, 44646
(Stark County)

Population: 187
Age range: 16 - 21 (males)

Staffing: One librarian - uses student assistants.

Collection: 4,100 volumes; 4-5 magazine subscriptions. New and excellent school and general library collection strongly geared to male interests: sports, science, black history and culture and vocational information are included, but much is above reading level of majority of residents.

Cooperation: Librarian is newly appointed. Has standing invitation to attend the book meetings and workshops of the Stark County District Library for young adult librarians. If he takes advantage of this opportunity, no doubt he will benefit from ideas regarding displays, publicity and techniques necessary to arouse greater interest in the library.

Comments: Institution received a number of youth housed at OSR in Mansfield. Created serious custody problems because Indian River School was designed for a younger population needing less security. Has had two librarians in two years. Budget for library, if any, is very limited.

Education is the major program -- the average stay of wards is fourteen months. Reading level is very poor -- "almost a relevant connection between delinquency and poor reading ability." Remedial reading courses are to be strengthened.

5. MAUMEE YOUTH CAMP

Route 2
Library Center, 43532
(Henry County)

Population: 127
Age range: 10 - 14

Staffing: At present, none.

Collection: Nothing to report.

Cooperation: None. Institutions had, for awhile, solicited donations of books, but this practice has ended.

Comments: Recently built addition to the school includes a small library room. There is an elementary school program. Institution has had a succession of superintendents. The library received a small LSCA grant in 1972, but has not been kept current. OYC has withheld additional grant funds pending their appointment of a librarian. The children were reponsive when the library was open for them. Average stay 8-6 months.

6. MOHICAN YOUTH CAMP

Box 150
Loudonville, 44842
(Ashland County)

Population: 126
Age range: 14 - 16

Staff: One teacher-librarian (teaches two classes).

Collection: About 3,600 volumes; fairly current and relevant. 35 magazine subscriptions. 310 A-V items including remote earphone listening devices. Circulation about 1,500 per year. Basically a junior-high collection and program.

Cooperation: Beyond interlibrary loan, no perceived cooperation.

Comments: This institution constructed a very attractive library building in a forest-camp setting. The present librarian is in her second year. Personnel changes do not appear to be a problem here. The institution provides Fiscal Support for the library - about $2.00 per student. Two LSCA grants ($7,000) have helped to build the collection and establish an A-V program. Average length of stay is seven months per resident.

7. RIVERVIEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Box 50
Powell, 43065
(Delaware County)

Population: 108
Age range: 15 - 18 Length of stay average one year.

Staff: One teacher-librarian (teaches two classes a day in Art).

Collection: About 3,700 volumes; current and relevant to girls' needs and interests; 28 magazine and newspaper subscriptions. Circulation about 5,200 a year.

Cooperation: Beyond interloans, none. An interview with the Director of the Delaware County District Library gave evidence of a very cooperative attitude, willingness to interloan on request. Director has visited state institutions in county (12 miles from Delaware Public Library) and was impressed, but unfortunately, operates in crowded Carnegie building with insufficient staff.

D.C.D.L. has doubled budget in six years. Serves the County Home and local nursing homes with one undersized bookmobile. Director would like to move away from school services, and be able to pay more attention to work with handicapped, aged, and the institutionalized.

8. SCIOTO VILLAGE FOR GIRLS

Box 100
Powell, 44306
(Delaware County)

Population: 171
Age range: 12 - 18

Staff: One Librarian. A-V coordinator.

Collection: 6,300 volumes, 54 serials.

Cooperation: While no formal cooperation exists, aside from interlibrary loan, the librarian is active in encouraging cooperation, attends conferences, and serves on institution Advisory Committee. (See also note regarding Delaware County District Library under Riverview.)

Comments: Library centrally located. Easily accessible. Attractive. SVG often viewed as a model for the Youth Commission. As other libraries improve, though, this "model" designation seems less a propos. The library here represents sound principles of service, book selection is carefully geared to the girls' needs.

Several efforts have been made in the past to extend service beyond the school day, but staff decisions have always curtailed this effort. Length of stay per girl is 8.5 months on the average.

9. TRAINING CENTER FOR YOUTH

2280 West Broad
Columbus, 43223
(Franklin County)

Population: 120
Age range: 10 - 18

Staff: One librarian. Uses student assistants.

Collection: 3,000 volumes (high percentage revelant.) 59 magazine and newspaper subscriptions. 500 A-V items. Some 6,500 circulation per year.

Cooperation: Little beyond interlibrary loan. Uses nearest branch of Columbus Public Library and borrows on personal card.

Comments: This librarian knows how to turn kids on to using library. It is an institution for seriously emotionally disturbed youthful offenders - average stay one year. School program Jr. - Sr. High. Some fiscal support for the library. Two LSCA grants ($6,500) have helped improve collection. Very cooperative staff.

10. TRAINING INSTITUTION, CENTRAL OHIO (TICO)

2130 West Broad
Columbus, 43223
(Franklin County)

Population: 200
Age range: 16 - 18

Staff: One librarian (MLS), student assistants.

Collection: 5,200 volumes. 44 magazines subscriptions. 7 newspapers. 342 A-V items. Until recent grant, collection has not been very relevant. 4,000 annual circulation.

Cooperation: This institution utilizes interlibrary loans. No cooperation beyond that. Librarian is looking forward to participation in newly formed organization of Franklin County librarians. Hopes this will be a means of furthering cooperation opportunities.

Comments: Library is adequate and accessible for a Maximum Security facility. Present librarian has been there long enough to add stability and consistency. Works well with boys. Average length of inmate stay is 14 months.

Library not available beyond the school day. Students limited in time they can spend in the library. Some cottage collections are to be available - for intake cottages where youth haven't been assigned to program as yet.

Has participated in LSCA grants ($14,500). Administration is more supportive of library than previously. This library was the second assessed by OYC.

F. Other Institutions

1. OHIO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ORPHANS HOME

Home Avenue
Xeniz, 45385
(Greene County)

Population: 213
Age Range: 5 - 18. Can stay until 12th grade is completed.

Staff: One librarian, one A-V coordinator.

Collection: 14,200 volumes; 53 magazine and newspaper subscriptions. 130 A-V items. Received two grants ($4,000 total) for paperbacks to establish cottage collections. Thus giving youngsters access to reading beyond the school day.

Cooperation: Limited. "The Xenia Public Library has done some work with children at the Ohio Soldiers Home story institution has brought groups to the Library." Xenia Public Library Director sees no way that the public library could move into the Home with services unless as with schools on a contract basis. However, he will suggest that a representative be sent to the newly formed Greene County Library Association and will ask his recently appointed Children's Coordinator to visit the institution for further cooperation and renewal of earlier liaison.

Comments: Institution serves dependent, neglected children and operates a school program from Kindergarten through 12th grade. The library was improved as the result of LSCA grants, made more attractive for children. Access is limited to the school day.

* On-Site Visits, Dec.-Jan. 1976